Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1699.] PHILADELPHIA: MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 19, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

FOR SALE,

The Schooner
THREE SISTERS,

Burthen 85 tons, two years old built of the beſt materials, and now ready to receive a cargo. Said veſſel may be viewed at Mr. Samuel Brewer's wharf, Kenſington.

ALSO,

The Sloop
HARRIET,

Burthen 77 tons, three years old, is well found; may be viewed at Meſſrs. Pettel and Bayard's wharf.

Thoſe Veſſels are well calculated for Coaſters, and have been employed in the trade between Philadelphia and New-York—They have excellent accommodations for Paſſengers.

For terms, apply to
Gurney & Smith.

February 16.

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,
At their Store on Walnut Street Wharf—
HAVE FOR SALE,
58 hhds. of Jamaica Rum
Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
Teneriffe do. in pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Imperial Tea in quarters and eighths of cheſts
Sail Canvaſs, No. 1, to 8
Dimities, Ginghams, and Muſlinets, in packages ſuitable for the Weſt-India market
Nails aſſorted
Black quart bottles
Queens ware in hhds. and crates
Yellow ochre dry in caſks;
And at New-York, on board the ſhip Diana, from Liverpool, expected round as ſoon as the navigation is open,
Fine Liverpool Salt
Coals
PAINTS: Spaniſh Brown, Venetian Red, Purple Brown, Patent White, White Lead, Red Lead
Colcothar vitriol
160 bundles Sheathing paper
Seaming Twine

Ship DIANA,
For Sale or Charter.

ALSO,

Brig AMAZON.

N. B. The late firm of Philip Nicklin & Co. is now changed to
NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.
January 1. eodtf

For Savannah,

The faſt ſailing Ship
SWIFT PACKET,
(a regular trader)
PATRICK GRIBBEN, *maſter*,
WILL ſail on the 10th inſt. (ice permitting) has handſome accommodations for paſſengers. For freight or paſſage apply to the maſter on borrd, at Bickley's wharf, above Market-ſtreet, or
N. & J. Frazier,
No. 95, South Front-ſtreet.
February 3. §

For Amſterdam,

The Ship
FARMER,
JOHN M'COLLOM, Maſter; WILL ſail in a few days, the greater part of her cargo being ready. For freight of fifty tons of Coffee, or paſſage, apply to the maſter on board, at Walnut-ſtreet Wharf, or to
JOHN SAVAGE.
Who is landing, out of the ſaid Ship, from Bourdeaux, and for ſale,
Claret in hhds.
White Wine in quarter caſks
Claret in caſes, of a ſuperior quality
Wines in caſes: Fontiniac, Santerne, Lunille,
Prunes in boxes
Novembe 24.

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow
GOOD HOPE
Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to
Pragers & Co.
No. 151, South Second-ſtreet.
Who have for ſale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madera, Liſbon, and Teneriffe wine.
November 7. dtf

Flax Seed for ſale.
Apply to
GEO. DOBSON,
No. 25, South Third-ſtreet.
January 27 §

Boſton Glaſs Manufactory.

THE citizens of the United States are hereby informed, that the manufacture of Window Glaſs is now commenced at the Glaſs Houſe in Boſton.

It is needleſs to ſay any thing of the excellent quality of the Boſton Glaſs, as it is ſo well known throughout the United States to be in every reſpect greatly ſuperior to any ever imported from Europe.

It will be cut to any ſize commonly uſed; and may be conſtantly had by applying to *Charles F. Kuffer*, at the Glaſs Houſe.

Orders from the diſtant States to be addreſſed to Mr. *Samuel Gore*, Court-ſtreet, Boſton.

☞ Two or three good Glaſs makers are wanted at the above works; ſuch as can produce recommendations for good behavior, may be ſure of employ, by application to Mr. *George L. Lindt*, at the works. Men without families will be preferred. However unacquainted with the method of making Crown Window Glaſs, they will meet with the ſame encouragement.

Boſton, January 16 2 —22w6w

A Nurſe's place wanted.

A WOMAN juſt arrived from England, wants a place as a Nurſe or attendant on the ſick, either on a Gentleman or Lady.—For further information apply at No. 10, South Fourth ſtreet, near Market ſtreet.
Feb. 6. 3t

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE, AT
W. YOUNG's Book-ſtore,
Corner of Cheſnut and Second ſtreets,
(Price 50 Cents)
Cauſes qui ſe ſont oppoſees aux Progres du commerce, entre LA FRANCE et les ETATS-UNIS de L'AMERIQUE.
Avec les Moyens de l'accélérer;
Et la comparaiſon de la Dette Nationale de l'Angleterre, de la Francc, and des ETATS-UNIS.
In ſix Lettres, addreſſées á Monſieur le Marquis DE LA FAYETTE. Traduit ſur le Manuſcrit Anglais du Colonel SWAN, ancien Membre de la Légiſlature de la République du Maſſachuſſet.
Le Commerce eſt la portion la plus importante des (Richeſſes Nationales.
——Le Trident de Neptune, eſt le ſceptre du Monde.
LEMIERE.
Or cauſes that have been oppoſed to the PROGRESS of COMMERCE botween *FRANCE and the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.*
With the means of accelerating it;
And a compariſon of the National Debts of *England, France*, and *America.*
In Six letters, directed to the Marquis DE LA FAYETTE.
Tranſlated (into French from the original Engliſh Manuſcript of Col. SWAN, formerly a Member of the Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts.
Commerce is the moſt important portion of the Wealth of Nations.
——The Trident of Neptune is the Sceptre of the world. LEMIERE.

AT a juncture when the queſtion of a *Commercial Treaty with France* may ſoon become an object of diſcuſſion, a work of this kind becomes extremely uſeful to thoſe citizens of the United States, who may be deſirous to enable themſelves to view this ſubject, under its various aſpects; and they will have the ſatisfaction to be furniſhed with the neceſſary data, to judge of the uſefulneſs of this tranſaction.

This work is principally diſtinguiſhed by the richneſs of the obſervations, the perſpicuity of the ideas, and the modeſty of the theory which it contains. At Pars, a man of wit obſerved, that this work was like a rich farmer's barn, heaped up to the very roof with uſeful produce. It is addreſſed to the unfortunate LA FAYETTE, in letters, which fugitive form, the author who could only devote a few weeks to this occupation, was obliged to adopt. Although circumſtances are in many reſpects different at the preſent day, from what they were in the year 1790, when theſe letters were written, yet it may be juſtly ſaid, that ſo many abſolute and permanent data ſtill remain, that the judicious reader will not appreciate the work leſs on that account; on the contrary, as many of the alterations, which have been made, are the reſult of the author's remarks, it will ſerve to convince him that in all tranſactions, between free nations, every thing may be expected from the efforts of truth and juſtice.

LETTER I.

General view of the obſtacles, created in France, to prevent the extenſion of commerce, with the United States—Obſervations made in a tour, taken for that expreſs purpoſe, upon ſome French manufactures (a precious fragment this). Examination and refutation of the prejudices exiſting in France, againſt the quality of certain productions of the United States, and againſt the advantages of their importation—Demonſtration of the bad policy of laying duties on their importation, principally on proviſions in general, and on ſalt proviſions, and fiſh in particular—Conſiderations on the regulations of the French cuſtom-houſes.

LETTER II.

Obſtacles to the extenſion of trade with France, proceeding from circumſtances and individuals in the United States—Proofs that theſe obſtacles are only temporary and will be removed (they have been removed) by time and the wiſdom of government—Hiſtory of the influence of the American paper money—Important principles and abſtract conſiderations on money and circulation—Cauſes of the ſtagnation of American trade, after the peace—Critical examination of French goods, imported into America, and extraordinary conduct of the French merchants—Effects of good commercial laws; and patriotic wiſhes on this ſubject—Obſervations on money, weights and meaſures.

LETTER III.

Eſſay in the form of a *tableau*, to appraiſe the importations into the United States *from France and England united*. The author examines at each article, whether it can be better furniſhed from France or England—It is principally on this ſubject (which would have aſtoniſhed a mere theoriſt) that the author appears to evince great commercial experience. Theſe kind of *tableaux*, unluckily as difficult to obtain as they are much to be deſired, are the only ſure guides the ſtateſman can take for the policy of treaties, deprived of which he is continually deceiving or deceived. We cannot too much admire the apparent exactneſs of colonel Swan's calculations; and although the propheſies of Lord Sheffield have already been contradicted by experience, and by ſeveral able pens, yet it is curious to ſee the author of the preſent work, diſpute with him the only ground on which he has not been hitherto attacked, by proving that France, under the required condition, will be better able than Great Britain to ſupply us with ſeveral articles, which the Engliſh author aſſots excluſively and forever to the latter; the author's *partiality affects on* (if he has any) does not appear to have at any time created a *partiality of judgment*. The reſult of this calculation is that in 1789, that is to ſay, at a period when arts and manufactures did not preſent in France the vaſt means and probability of extenſion which they now poſſeſs, that even in 1789, it was preſumable, that France would not only have the means to ſupply one half of any given quantity of the productions of *France and England united*, but alſo to enter into competition with Great Britain for the remainder, in proportion to the wiſdom of her government, and the induſtry of her inhabitants.

LETTER IV.

Calculation of the exportations of the United States, and particular examination of their ſuitableneſs to France; this is one reaſon why, notwithſtanding the excellent work of Mr. Tench Coxe, Mr. Swan's *tableau* is by no means ſuperfluous, the principle of the advantages which would reſult to France from the importation of proviſions and raw materials, is every where applied; and it is upon this argument, that the author eſtabliſhes his demands to the French government, for the limited admiſſion of the productions of his country into France.

LETTER V.

Tableau, of the debt of the United States at that time—Opinions of the author on the finances, on the effects of national debt, on circulation, &c. as more amply detailed in his National Arithmetic printed at Boſton in the year 1786; the whole calculated to ſtrengthen in France, the public and private credit of the United States—the happy condition of America, and the miſeries ariſing from the public debt in Europe, are contraſted in the ableſt manner, and under the moſt ſtriking relations, by very curious calculations—Obſervations on the wiſdom and economy which preſide over the public expenſes in Maſſachuſetts. In this place the patriotiſm of the author appears, with all the elevation which a juſt national pride inſpires. The ancient governments of Europe, ſays he, will learn from us the art of economy in recompenſing the ſervices which the country receives: *Amongſt us it will be ſeen, that men are choſen for places, and not places for men.* This letter concludes with a general view of the public property, depoſited in the hands of the government of the United States.

LETTER VI

General examination of the defects of the commercial policy of France with reſpect to the United States; many of theſe obſervations have produced the effects for which they were intended, others ſtill remain, pointing out the reforms to be made in future, as a good chart marks the ſhoals and rocks. The author concludes his work, by fixing his attention on his country, and the great men who have rendered it illuſtrious; and we take a pleaſure in quoting what he ſays of the preſent chief of our government. To praiſe a man when he exerciſes a diſtinguiſhed employment, is common, and may be taken for flattery; but whilſt he is in private life, it is the homage of ſincerity.

Note, page 316 of the work,

* Les habitans des Etats-unis, ſuivant dans leur choix le bien public, & excites par un principe de reconnoiſſance, choiſirent M. John Adams pour vice-preſident du nouveau congres. Ses efforts, pour preſerver le peuple des intrigues formees par le gouvernement Anglais contre ſa liberte, le rendirent tres-ſuſpect a ceux qui etoient en pouvoir. Le peuple, convaincu de ſon merite, le choiſit pour un de ſes repreſentans dans le premier congres. De ce nombre etoit auſſi M Samuel Adams, patriote auſſi intrepide, qu'infatigable La revolution Americaine doit beaucoup a la perſeverance de ſes travaux, & a ſes talens diſtinges. Ceux que M. John Adams a developpes dans le traite de paix, qui s'eſt fait a Paris en 1783, ont prouve qu'il etoit miniſtre auſſi habile que grand politique. Et dans ſon ouvrage ſur la defenſe de la conſtitution Americaine, il a montae toutes les connoiſſances qui ſerment les vrais juriſconſultes & les hommes de loi; connoiſſances neceſſaires, pour remplir honorablement les fonctions de preſident du ſenat des Etats-unis.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Subſcriber, an inſolvent debtor, confined in the common goal of the County of Cape May in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, hath preſented his petition to the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the ſaid county, praying that they would attend to hear what can be alledged for or againſt his liberation, purſuant to an act of the Legiſlature of this State, entitled "an act for the relief of inſolvent debtors," paſſed the 26th day of January 1798—And the the ſaid court did appoint Monday the 26th day of March next for the purpoſe aforeſaid; to meet at the Court Houſe in the Middle Precinct, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon of the ſaid day, of which his creditors are requeſted to take notice.

CHARLES ALLEN.

Cape May, Feb. 8, 1798.
Feb. 14—12aw5w

OVAL BOTTLES.

Quart and half gallon in crates—and a quantity of Claret Bottles of a right ſize—For ſale at No. 13, Church Alley. JOHN DORSEY.
January 12 3taw6w.

A Houſe in Burlington for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber has a large, convenient two-ſtory brick Houſe, with Stables, Carriage-houſe, and a well improved Garden, in the City of Burlington, New-Jerſey, which he wiſhes to SELL. For terms apply at No. 5, South Fourth ſtreet, to GEORGE WALKER,
Who has alſo for Sale,
Lots in Waſhington City,
Contiguous to the Capitol and to the principal harbour.
December 29. 7ot

Princeton—*New-Jerſey.*

To be Sold,

THAT neat and convenient Houſe in which the late Mrs Ann Witherſpoon, now Mrs. Ann Walker lived; together with all the appurtenances. The houſe is two ſtories high, of frame work and painted. There are four rooms and an entry on the lower floor, and five rooms on the ſecond floor. The cellars are dry, and the garret ſpecious—The back yard is paved with ſtones. In it are a well of excellent water, an oven, a ſmoke houſe, and houſe for aſhes—and behind it a carriage houſe, hay loft, granary and convenient ſtables, with four ſtalls for horſes, and four for neat cattle. The lot is 60 feet wide upon the ſtreet, and 254 feet deep, ſomewhat more than half of which is made into a kitchen garden of an excellent ſoil.

For terms, which will be made very reaſonable, apply to the reverend
Samuel S. Smith.
January 19. 22aw4w

For ſale or to be let on ground-rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground;

SITUATE on the north-eaſt corner of Walnut and Fifth ſtreets, fronting the State-Houſe ſquare. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut ſtreet, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth ſtreet; there are at preſent two ſmall two ſtory brick houſes, and a number of ſmall tenements thereon.

Alſo, for Sale,
Two three ſtory Brick Houſes
With convenient ſtores, wharf, &c. ſituate on Water ſtreet, between Mulberry and Saſſafras Streets, containing in front on Water ſtreet fifty-four feet, and containing that breadth eaſtward ninety-five feet, then widening to the ſouth thirteen feet ſix inches. Theſe houſes have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north ſide, and are a very deſirable ſituation for a a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occaſion for ſtorage of goods. This property will be ſold on very reaſonable terms for caſh. For further information apply to the printer.
July 31. m&wtf

IN THE PRESS,
And ſpeedily will be Publiſhed,
For the benefit of the
MARINE SOCIETY of the UNITED STATES,
A general plan and ſyſtem of Regulations therein:
Written at Sea, in the year 1794:
And now printed
BY THE AUTHOR.

"A NAVY would be maintained but to an almoſt uſeleſs purpoſe which taking the ſeamen kept the merchantmen idle in port, and trading veſſels would be as unprofitably employed, if they took all thoſe ſeamen whoſe ſkill and courage on board ſhips of war, would give them protection and ſecure their ſafety. We have enough for both purpoſes, and the cultivating hand of attention alone is wanting to multiply their number. "Money may buy "all naval ſtores, except mariners; but, unleſs a "ſupply of them is preſerved, no wealth will be "able to procure them."
February 7. §

Bank of Pennſylvania.

AT a meeting of the Stockholders, held at the Bank on Friday, the 2d February, 1798, purſuant to public notice—

On motion, Reſolved, That, this meeting being impreſſed with a due ſenſe of the extraordinary ſervices and attention of SAMUEL M. FOX, Eſq. Preſident of this Bank, in the execution of the duties of his office; which have been much increaſed by the peculiar ſituation of the inſtitution, at the period of his appointment; and by the difficulties occaſioned in conſequence of the recent calamity in this city;—a committee of three gentlemen be appointed to prepare a piece of Plate, of a value not exceeding five hundred dollars, with ſuitable emblems and devices, to be preſented to Mr. Fox, in the name of the Stockholders, as an evidence of the high ſenſe they entertain of his late official ſervices.

William T. Smith, Peter Wikoff, and Charles Biddle, Eſqrs. were appointed a committee for the above purpoſe.

Ordered, that the preceding reſolution be publiſhed.

Extract from the minutes.
WILLIAM T. SMITH,
Chairman.
Atteſt—JOHN SITGREAVES, *Secretary.*

Freſh Fruit.

To-morrow morning will be landed, at *Morris's* Wharf, juſt above the Drawbridge, the cargo of the ſchooner Fredericksburg Packet, Captain Pearce from Malaga, viz.
Bloom Raiſins in kegs
Do. Do. in boxes
Muſcatel do. in do.
Figs in kegs
Almond kernels in caſks and boxes
Soft ſhell'd almonds in ſacks
Prunes in boxes
Grapes in jars
Anchovies in kegs, &c.
The whole of the articles ſhipped as of the firſt qualities.

For Sale by
Peter Kuhn.
February 5 d5t

Baſkenridge—for ſale

IT conſiſts of 920 acres, almoſt all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the reſidence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently dixided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the Eaſt by the river Paſſaick.

There are on it a number of buildings, forming a ſquare of nearly three acres—The dwelling houſe is a very convenient one and a ſmall expence would put it in complete repair.

The orchard conſiſts of 1500 fine bearing engrafed Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of ſaid tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as alſo a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the beſt and moſt delicious kinds.

Alſo, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Foreſt Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its ſituation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.

To ſave trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in caſh, on delivery of the deeds. Pleaſe to enquire of T. McEUEN & Co.
No. 78, Cheſnut ſtreet.
February 2. eodtf

Priſon Manufactory.

FOR SALE,
At the Priſon of the City and County of Philadelphia,
Cut Nails of all ſizes, from 3dy to 20dy
Flooring Brads, Spriggs, ſaddle and card Tacks
Oakum and chipped Logwood
Shoemakers and Saddlers Thread
Alſo—Sawed Marble, ſuitable for currier's tables, tomb and hea ſtones, hearths, chimney pieces, platforms, ſlabs, facia, window heads, ſills, &c.
All which may be had on reaſonable terms.
Shoes made and Weaving done at ſaid Priſon at a moderate price.
Orders from a diſtance, directed to Daniel Thomas, agent for the priſon, will be attended to.
December 26. mth6m

Juſt Publiſhed,
And to be had at the Book-ſtores of Meſſrs. DOBSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORMROD, in Philadelphia,
OBSERVATIONS
On the Cauſes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers.
To which is annexed,
AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors: and an APPENDIX, exhibiting intereſting facts and reflections relative to the *Synochus Icteroides*, or Yellow Fever, which has occaſioned ſo much diſtreſs and mortality, at different periods, in ſeveral of the ſeaport towns of the United States of America.
BY WILLIAM CURRIE,
Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Phyſicians, and Member of the American Philoſophical Society. Feb. 1—*3m§

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 26th inſt. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-ſtreet—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for regiſtering and examining in theſe, the City of Waſhington, No. II. and Patterſon Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in moſt of the Lotteries authoriſed by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The buſineſs of a BROKER, in buying and ſelling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, diſcounting Bills and Notes of Hand, ſale of Lands, Houſes, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.
November 15. §

IN THE PRESS,
AND SPEEDILY WILL BE PUBLISHED,
(Price 25 Cents)
Reflections on Monroe's View
OF THE CONDUCT OF THE EXECUTIVE,
As publiſhed in the
GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES,
Under the ſignature of
SCIPIO,
In which the commercial warfare of France is traced to the French faction in this country as its ſource, and the motives of the oppoſition to the meaſures of the United States are expoſed.
Feb. 8.

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-ſtreet,
The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,
John Green, commander, from Bengal,
Conſiſting of
Baftas, of various qualities and prices,
Coſſaes, Sanahs, Humhums, Blue Cloth, Chintz and Calicoes, Mamoodys, Maharagonges, Ginghams, Guzzenas, Gurrahs, Pinniſcoes, Salgatchys, Gillie Romals, Mock Puſicats, Punjum Cloths, Guzzey do., Charconna Dorea, Tanjibs, Mulmuls, Checks, Patna Hkfs. Mulmul do., Bandannoes, Siſſerſoy, Choppa Romals, Sooty do., Perſians of various col.
200 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.
Willings & Francis.

The Piece Goods
Of the Ganges are now open to ſale at that commodious ſtore the north weſt corner of Market and Fourth-ſtreets.
Alſo—A few Bales of Madraſs Hkfs. of elegant patterns and beſt colours.
February 8. dtf

FOR SALE,
By WHARTON & LEWIS,
No 115 South Front Street.
A quantity of Tanner's Oil,
4th proof Jamaica Rum, } entitled to
1ſt and 2d proof Brandy, } drawback.
Madeira Wine,
Juniper Berries, &c. &c.
Feb. 9 eodtf

St. Croix Sugars.
26 hogſheads beſt ST. CROIX SUGAR,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN NIXON & Co.
Feb. 9. fm&wtf

Wanted,
An active, cleanly, induſtrious woman to cook and do the buſineſs of the kitchen. Such a one will be allowed good wages, and no other need apply.—Enquire of the Printer.
February 7 §

WANTED
A young Gentleman to go
Doctor of a Ship to the Eaſt-Indies.
Enquire at No. 25 Dock Street.
Feb. 6. d1w

Ran away from the Subſcriber,
On the 24th January laſt,
A Black Woman, named *Zelime.*
SHE is of a middling ſized ſtature, thick lips, marked with the ſmall pox in the face—She carried off a bundle of linen with her. Whoever takes her up and brings her to the ſubſcriber, at No. 181, Arch ſtreet, corner of Fourth-ſtreet, ſhall receive two Dollars reward.
J. LAZELLES.
N. B. Whoever harbors ſaid Girl after this notice, ſhall be proſecuted to the ſeverity of the law.
February 10. 7t

NOTICE.
ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of *WILLIAM COMPTON*, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are requeſted to furniſh their accounts, duly atteſted. And thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are earneſtly ſolicited to make immediate payment, to either of the ſubſcribers.
Iſaac Cathrall,
John Haworth, } Adminiſtrators.
Samuel Wilcox.
January 27. w64w

NOTICE.
ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Peter Gill late of the Diſtrict of Southwark, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to either of the Subſcribers; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts duly atteſted, to
John Murphy,
Peter Scravendyke, } Executors,
Thomas Farrell,
January 16. tawaw4w

Lately Publiſhed,
And to be ſold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Cheſnut ſtreets,
(Price 3 8ths of a dollar)
Obſervations on certain Documents
Contained in No. V and VI of
"The Hiſtory of the United States for the year 1796,"
In which the CHARGE of SPECULATION againſt
ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED,
WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.
This publication preſents a conciſe ſtatemtnt of the baſe meaes practiſed by the Jacobins of the United States to aſperſe the characters of thoſe perſons who are conſidered as hoſtile their diſorganizing ſchemes. It alſo contains the correſpondence between Mr. Hamilton and Meſſrs. Monroe, Muhlenburg and Venable, on the ſubject of the documents aforeſaid, and a ſeries of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the poſſibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds was the reſult of a daring conſpiracy on the part of the latter and his aſſociates to extort money.
☞ A diſcount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholeſale purchaſers, for CASH. Orders to be addreſſed to Mr. YOUNG.
February 9.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Stated Sales
For DRY GOODS.

Monday
Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, ſouth Front-ſtreet,
Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 65 South Front-ſtreet.

Tueſday
Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No 73 ſouth Front-ſtreet.
Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High ſtreet.

Wedneſday
Afternoon—Peter Benſon, No. 74 ſouth Third-ſtreet.

Thurſday
Forenoon—Edward Fox.
Afternoon—John Connelly.

Friday
Forenoon—William Shannon.
Afternoon—John Connelly.

Saturday Afternoon—Peter Benſon.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 19.

THE DOGS.

[*The Legiſlature of Connecticut, having lately paſſed a ſalutary law for leſſening the number of dogs, the wits of that ſtate have embraced the opportunity to let off a volley of ſmall ſhot from their wit ſortreſſes.—As the ſubject of dog taxing is now before our Legiſlature, the following* jeu d'eſprit *may not be* mal-apropos. *Col. Centinel.*

Convention of DOGS, *in Connecticut, on Sunday 7th January,* 1798.

WHEN the world was wrapt in ſtillneſs, and the pious and the good were bending in devotion, the dogs, as though drawn by one univerſal ſympathy, aſſembled on a mountain near Simſbury Mines. A ſilence reigned throughout the whole aſſembly, when Jowler at length propoſed to chooſe Lion Preſident of the meeting; Scrip was appointed ſecretary—The Preſident then opened by the following *Speech*:

"*Brethren of the Canine Race,*

"We are drawn to this aſſembly as by the cords of calamity, and univerſal diſtreſs. The legiſlature of a people, whoſe doors we have guarded through the ſilent watches of darkneſs; whoſe fields we have protected from thieves and robbers, and whoſe perſons we have defended againſt aſſaults and inſults, have enacted a law to exterminate our whole ſpecies, and to cut off our rank and ſtanding in the animal world. Being now met, we have organiſed our aſſembly for the purpoſe of ſolemn debate, and to adopt meaſures for our ſafety. Therefore, Brethren, obſerve order, and expreſs your minds freely."

The ſubject thus opened, appeared infinitely important. Every one of the aſſembly from Jowler down to Whapet, made a ſpeech.

When the others had done, Sneerwell, an old cunning cur, drew the aſſembly's attention by a long and intereſting ſpeechification, in which he obſerved, that "the act of the legiſlature was not leſs cruel than impolitic; not leſs unconſtitutional than unjuſt. It is true that ſome dogs have been attacked with a hydrophobia, which may be communicated by a bite, by indenting the ſkin of the aſſailed, and mixing the ſaliva with its circulations. But it follows not from thence, that if the diſeaſed animal be the ſubject of penal laws, that all the race of Dogs ſhall be exterminated.

"The human race are no leſs ſubject to madneſs than ours, and yet they would conſider it highly unjuſt to cut off the innocent with the guilty. What is it but madneſs, that has lately deluged the European fields with blood? What is it but madneſs that prevents that proud and profligate creature man, from enjoying the bleſſings of liberty, and his right (derived merely by the uſe of hands) to univerſal dominion over other animals? What is it but madneſs, which now involves the United States in controverſy, where there is no room for conteſt?

"The diſtemper among them is communicated by biting, in the ſame manner, as among us.—When Mr. P****** had made an immenſe fortune by Tenneſſee lands, he became mad enough to covet more; but he realizes that his wealth has no enjoyment appurtenant to it. The diſorder ſpread. Mr. B******* and others grew mad for four millions in the eaſt. The legiſlature of Georgia became mad, and ſold twelve millions of acres to Gunn and others. Their madneſs increaſed, until they burnt their own records, diſgraced their own government, and ſubverted all ideas of governmental faith and honor. Some of their grantees run mad, and bit lamentably Meſſrs. J******* and W********; Meſſrs. P****, P**** and Company; theſe run violently mad, and bit a great number of people in Maſſachuſetts—all theſe are now mad, and trying to bite all who come within their reach. Gunn bit Greenleaf; he bit a great number of the moſt cautious men in New-England. Theſe are all mad. But the noiſe thereof, like our ſympathetic notices by night, has been echoed around. Every body is on the watch, and no body will now ſtand ſtill to be bit.

"Doctor Letſom of London run mad upon an ideal deed of the Indians in the moon, to J. Carver. Three or four people of longetudinal greatneſs, run mad on the occaſion, and bit ſeveral hundreds of others.

"The people of our ſtate (Connecticut) run mad about their Suſquehannah claim, and a great number have been bitten, and are now under a diſtreſſing hydrophobia, from their wounds.

"The general court opened a ſale of the Connecticut Reſerve. They ſold more acres than the Reſerve contained. But the purchaſers run mad, and bit others by ſelling a million which were never created.

"The General aſſembly wanted a Court Houſe; and being under a diſeaſe, which rendered the grant of money odious to them, they ſold the Gore to build the houſe; when it was finiſhed, they were mad enough to dedicate it by ſolemn ſervices of religion, notwithſtanding the Chaplain well knew how it was built.

"This diſorder is not confined to one or two ſtates only. The *ancient dominion* of Virginia, has been mad enough to ſell ſeven millions of acres, within a circumference, where nature with all her powers could not place one million. The purchaſers are bitten and run mad.

"New-York is in a manner, claiming all the world as the reſiduary Legatee of the king of England—It is ſaid they had a freſh bite from his majeſty in his late illneſs.

"I ſhall now proceed to illuſtrate my poſitions by other facts, but ſtay! I hear!—I hear!—"

Sneerwell had forgotten that the ſabbath in Connecticut ends at ſun ſet, and had (as is the faſhion with one or two gentlemen in the ſenate of a neighboring ſtate—ſome members of the legiſlature of his own ſtate. Mr. H. Mr. N. Mr. S. and others of Congreſs) ſpeechifiſed too long, until the people came out and fired on the aſſembly. The Preſident and many other reſpectable dogs, were among the victims of this brutality.

[*Taken from Minutes tranſmitted by Scrip, for the entertainment of thoſe, who may have ſurvived the malady of biting.*]

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette.

Meſſrs. Printers,

I have ſeen in your paper of Thurſday laſt, an article copied from the Gazette of the United States, entitled, 'Law Quere.' Suppoſing the writer to be ſome diſtreſſed ſhip-owner, not able to pay the extravagant fees of lawyers, and thus reduced to aſk advice on charity—I, therefore, beg you to inſert this anſwer, that the Editor of the United States Gazette may, with the ſame kind intentions as your own, copy from you in return.

The declaration of Mr. Monroe, "If ſuch conduct, &c.', is plainly negative; ſuch a mode of ſpeech being often uſed, and well underſtood to imply the contrary of what is ſuppoſed. That the French did ſo underſtand it, is plain from the arrete of their committee of ſafety, &c. of the 18th Nov. 1794. The queriſt, therefore, will pleaſe to apply as there directed, for payment, viz. to the commiſſary of marine.

To extend the favor which I mean to this poor client of the public, I will give him as cheap advice on the other ſide. If, as is the caſe with very many, he has loſt a ſhip by the Engliſh, he will pleaſe to apply as the only recourſe ſignified by Mr. Jay, to the magnanimity and juſtice of his Britannic Majeſty. EQUAL REASON.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed the applicant in this caſe is not an Engliſhman, Scotchman, or a mere American agent for them under falſe colours.

Feb. 12.

EXTRACT

"It is not ſtrange, that thoſe who have confeſſedly done us injuries, ſhould add inſults. One great cauſe for our having ſuffered both, is the unfortunate opinion of the Rulers of the French Rupublic, that our government and people, are divided between France and England. This is as falſe as it is diſhonorable to the American name, but nevertheleſs it is believed, and the belief of it has drawn upon us, the experience of the French ſyſtem of depredation. This will appear by a very ſhort French argument. "Half, the Americans including "half their Congreſs, will juſtify and ap- "plaud what we do, and as to the other "half, the tools of Britain, no matter if "they ſuffer loſs by the French privateers "the friends of France in America will re- "joice to ſee them reduced to proverty!!" "What ſtamps importance on this laſt obſervation, and gives it every mark of authenticity, is the publiſhed correſpondence of Mr Monroe, our late miniſter to the Republic. He ſays that he informed the French Government, that if they found it for their intereſt to ſet aſide the articles of treaty reſpecting neutral veſſels, the Americans although it would be very detrimental to them, would not only acquieſce but rejoice in their ſo doing. No wonder ſuch a miniſter was recalled by the Preſident, but it proves the aſſertion, that our troubles have chiefly ariſen from the falſe opinion of our being rather Frenchmen than Americans. It is time that Europeans, ſo long miſled by their own vanity, and the miſrepreſentations of our renegado countrymen, ſhould be perſuaded to think with more reſpect of our nation."

A PRINT.

THE Print, repreſenting GENERAL WASHINGTON and his family, all whole lengths in one groupe, will be ready for delivery by the 15th of March next.

An unfiniſhed impreſſion is to be ſeen at Mr. M'Elwees's looking-glaſs ſtore, No. 70 South Fourth Street.

The ſubſcription will cloſe on the 10th of March next. Subſcribers may depend on having the beſt Prints at *one guinea and an half*. To non-ſubſcribers, the price will be two guineas.

February 19

NOTICE.

A Manufactory of yellow and delft ware,

Such as never was in this Country before, has been been lately erected at Tivoli, Red Hook Landing, on the Eaſt Bank of Hudſon's River, ſtate of New-York, where any article of various ſorts and ſhapes may be executed, as well as earthern ſtoves upon a new conſtruction, that ſaves three fourths of the fuel commonly uſed in caſt iron ſtoves or open chymnies; they are beſides very wholeſome and ornamental, by applying to

J. MOUCHET,

Wanted a ſkillful hand to attend to the baking and glazing part of the ſaid ware. Generous appointments will be given. Apply as above, or to

DAVID BROOKS, Eſq.
No. 71 South 5th Street.

Feb. 19. cod4w

Twenty Dollars Reward,

FOR taking up a runaway ſervant Girl, named Abigail Miller, latterly calling herſelf Betſey Smith, and ſending her to North Front-ſtreet, No. 45. She is of a chunky make, and very dark complexion, with round features, and black buſhy hair; probably much altered by paint and powders, as ſhe is ſuppoſed to be ſecreted in houſes of ill fame, though no more than fifteen years of age.

February 19. co2w

Select Balls.

MR. FRANCIS, at the particular requeſt of the ſubſcribers, intends to have four more ſubſcription Balls.

TERMS.

Each Subſcriber to pay *Five Dollars*, which entitles him to a gentleman's ticket, and cards of admiſſion for two ladies at each ball.

The firſt ball to be on Tueſday, the 20th of February, and to be continued every Tueſday till the end of the ſubſcription, at the end of which Mr. Francis propoſes giving an extra ball to the ſubſcribers.

Mr. Francis reſpectfully informs thoſe gentlemen who have not already ſubſcribed, that the plan of the ſubſcription is to be ſeen at Mr. F.'s houſe, No. 70 North Eighth ſtreet.

Mr. F. likewiſe informs his Scholars, and the public in general, that his fifth practiſing Ball, will be on Thurſday the 22d inſt.

Feb. 16.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY—FEBRUARY 16.

(Concluded from Saturday's Gazette.)

Mr. Livingſton ſaid he wiſhed to propoſe a reſolution for the adoption of the Houſe, which had in view the encouragement of a manufacture which was much increaſing in the United States, and might become of conſiderable national import. It was to the following effect:

"Reſolved, That the committee of commerce and manufactures be inſtructed to enquire whether any proviſion be expedient for encouraging the printing of white cotton goods in the United States, and report their opinion thereon to the houſe.—Agreed.

Mr. Livingſton called up for conſideration the reſolution which he yeſterday laid on the table upon the ſubject of the claſhing juriſdiction of ſtates, when it was determined to be referred to a committee of ſeven members.

Mr. S. Smith ſaid, that a letter and report of the Secretary of the Treaſury on the ſubject of regulating the collection of the duties ariſing from impoſt and tonnage, had been referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures; but as it was neceſſary to obtain local information from parts of the Union from whence none of the members of the committee came, they wiſhed, for this particular purpoſe to have ſome members added, ſo that they might have the benefit of a member from every ſtate in the Union.

After a few obſervations, it was agreed that the committee of commerce and manufactures ſhould be diſcharged from the farther conſideration of this ſubject, and that it ſhould be referred to a committee of ſixteen members.

Mr. Otis believed ſomething further was neceſſary to be done in reſpect to the unfortunate buſineſs which had already engaged the attention of the houſe. From what had happened in the view of the houſe, it appears that the parties are in the habit of conflicting with each other, and except they are reſtrained by ſome authority which ſhall be ſufficiently impoſing upon them, farther violence may be expected. In order, therefore, to ſecure this houſe from future violations of its dignity and order, he propoſed the following reſolution for adoption:

"Reſolved that Roger Griſwold and Matthew Lyon, members of this houſe, be reſpectively required by the Speaker to pledge their words to this houſe, that they will not commit any act of violence upon each other during this ſeſſion; and that if either refuſe to make ſuch engagement, the party refuſing ſhall be committed to the cuſtody of the ſerjeant at arms, nntil he ſhall comply with this obligation."

Mr. Sewall underſtood a motion had been agreed to in relation to the affair of yeſterday, which might produce an expulſion of the members in queſtion. He thought it would be better, therefore, to alter the wording of the reſolution, and inſtead of "during this ſeſſion," ſay *during the continuance of the examination of the buſineſs before the houſe.*

Mr. Sitgreaves did not think any alterations was neceſſary. An expulſion of the members was a poſſible, but not a neceſſary reſult. If an expulſion does not take place, the reſolution will remain in operation for the remainder of the ſeſſion, which would be proper, and if an expulſion took place, its operation would fall of courſe.

Mr. J. Williams thought it beſt to paſs the reſolution as it ſtood. If a ſimilar reſolution had been entered into on a former occaſion, it would probably have prevented what had now taken place.

Mr. R Williams called for the reading of the reſolution which was paſſed on a former occaſion [It was read; it ſtated, "That any perſonal conteſt between the members before the houſe had come to a deciſion upon the buſineſs, would be conſidered as a high breach of privileges."] Mr. W. tho't this reſolution went as far as the houſe had a right to go. The reſolution propoſed by the gentleman from Maſſachuſetts, went farther, he thought, than they had power to go. It went to impriſon one or both of the parties if he or they refuſed to comply with a requeſt of the houſe. He had his doubts whether that houſe had the conſtitutional power to impriſon a man for a crime as the law only could do this. He thought a reſolution ſimilar to that adopted on a former occaſion would be ſufficient at preſent; and if the mover did not think proper ſo to alter it, he would himſelf move an amendment for this purpoſe.

Mr. Otis flattered himſelf, that his object would have met with the concurrence of all ſides of the houſe, believing that all wiſhed to prevent future violations of order and peace, With reſpect to the doubts of the gentleman from N. Carolina, his politics ſeemed to be altogether a ſyſtem of *doubts*. If this ſyſtem was common, it would be extremely difficult to progreſs with buſineſs at all. He believed, on the preſent occaſion theſe doubts were groundleſs, When an act of violence was done in the view of members of the houſe, they had certainly the power to obtain ſome ſecurity againſt a repetition of ſuch violence. If this was not done, the preſumption was, the buſineſs of the ſeſſion might be continually interrupted; and had they not the right of ſecuring the peaceful exerciſe of their legiſlative functions for the remainder of the ſeſſion? He thought this could not ſeriouſly be doubted. With reſpect to the former reſolution, if he had been in his place, he ſhould have ſuggeſted its impropriety; for, by it, it ſeemed to be implied that, after the queſtion was decided, though they could not no it before, the members in queſtion would be at liberty to commit any act of violence they pleaſed upon each other. They had ſeen the conſequence. He hoped, therefore, the houſe would reſtrain theſe gentlemen in ſuch a manner as that it may not be in their power again to interrupt their proceedings.

Mr. R. Williams defended his opinion, and inſiſted upon his right to deliver it, nor ſhould he aſk any gentleman to explain to him the oath he had taken to ſupport the conſtitution of the United States. When gentlemen violated the rules of the houſe, the houſe had a right to puniſh them; but he was doubtful whether they had the power to impriſon a member if he refuſed to ſay *yes*, to a queſtion which ſhould be put to him.

Mr. Sewall preſumed that the houſe had the ſame right which every court poſſeſſed of preſerving its order by impriſonment of offenders; and it was incident to this authority to reſtrain perſons likely to commit theſe offences. It was neceſſary for the future ſecurity of the houſe, for theſe gentlemen to ſay, "they will not again aſſault each other." This was a means of preventing and not of puniſhing offences. He had no objection to the reſolution, therefore, on the ground of power, but he had ſome doubt as to the propriety of the expreſſion. For, ſaid he, ſuppoſe theſe gentlemen are expelled, and Mr. G. afterwards aſſaults Mr. L. the former might conſider himſelf bound by his promiſe to the Speaker, and forbear to defend himſelf. To correct this impropriety of expreſſion, he moved to ſtrike out the words "during this ſeſſion," and inſert. "*whilſt members of this houſe.*"

Mr. Otis conſented to this amendment.

Mr. Sitgreaves wiſhed the mover to aſſent to another phraſeology of his motion. Acts might perhaps be committed which would not be called *acts of violence*, though very offenſive. He wiſhed the ſame word uſed as formerly, viz. *perſonal conteſt with each other.*

Mr. Nicholas had no objection to the general object of this reſolution; but the amendment of the gentleman from Maſſachuſetts went to govern members during the receſs of Congreſs. He ſuppoſed this was going farther than gentlemen themſelves intended. He thought a reſolution like the former, which ſhould extend during the preſent ſeſſion, would anſwer every purpoſe. He did not ſee any neceſſity to inflict penalties before a breach of order was committed.

Mr. Venable ſaid, the idea of the gentleman from Maſſachuſetts (Mr. Sewall) was not correct, when he ſuppoſed an obligation entered into at this time, would be binding when a perſon ceaſed to be a member of that houſe. All obligations which members owe to the houſe, are diſſolved when they ceaſe to be members; nor was it in the power of the houſe to extend the force of the reſolutioon beyond the preſent ſeſſion. He ſhould not object to its having that extent. He thought it only reaſonable, in order to obtain a proſpect of future peace in their deliberations, that theſe gentlemen ſhould declare that they will not enter into any further perſonal conteſt during the ſeſſion. He moved, therefore, again to alter the reſolution to read *during the ſeſſion.*

Mr Otis hoped the amendment would be made, he had too readily conſented to the former alteration.

The queſtion was then taken on the reſolution, and carried by a large majority, there being 73 votes in favour of it.

The Speaker aſked whether it was the pleaſure of the houſe that the ſergeant at arms ſhould be ſent for Mr. Lyon.

Mr. Sitgreaves ſaid it might not be convenient for Mr. Lyon to attend the houſe; he aſked whether the reſolution might not be ſent to him, and his anſwer be received in writing?

Mr. Nicholas ſuppoſed, that if both gentleman prepared a declaration in writing, and preſented it to-morrow, it would anſwer the purpoſe.

Mr. Harper replied the miſchief intended be be guarded againſt might in the mean time be done.

Mr. Gallatin ſaid, he had juſt been called out by a member of the houſe, who had aſked him whether he thonght it would be proper for Mr. Lyon to attend the houſe. He ſuppoſed, therefore, if the ſerjeant at arms was ſent for him, he would immediately attend.

Mr. Harper hoped the ſerjeant at arms would be ſent.

The Speaker ſaid, as ſoon as the clerk had made a copy of the reſolution, the ſerjeant at arms would wait upon Mr. Lyon with it.

Mr Elmendorf preſented a petition from —— Van Renſelaer, and others, for ſupplies furniſhed during the war.

Mr. Dawſon preſented two petitions; one from John Whitlock, late a ſoldier in the war, and Henry Heely, a continental waggoner, for compenſation for ſervices.—Theſe three petitions were referred to the committee of claims

Mr. Wadſworth preſented a petition from the Portland Marine Society, praying for certain buoys to be placed in that harbor.

Mr. N. Freeman preſented a memorial from the merchants and ſhip owners of New-Bedford, praying for the erection of two light houſes, and ſome buoys; and alſo that that port may be made a port of entry for the Cape of Good Hope and beyond.—This and the laſt petition were referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

The bill appropriating money for holding a treaty with the Indians in the ſtate of Tenneſſee, was received from the ſenate with amendments, which were read and referred to a ſelect committee.

Mr Lyon having entered,

The Speaker ſaid, the member from Vermont and Connecticut being now in their places, he ſhould proceed to read the reſolution which had been entered into by the houſe. [He then read the reſolution.]

As ſoon as it was finiſhed reading,

Mr. Griſwold roſe, and ſaid he ſhould not heſitate to enter into the propoſed engagement.

Mr. Lyon alſo roſe, and ſaid he was ready, as it was the wiſh of the houſe, to agree to the propoſition.

The Speaker ſaid, then you do accordingly agree to this propoſition?

Both anſwered, "I do agree."

Mr. Rutledge ſaid his colleague (Mr. Pinckney) who was indiſpoſed, wiſhed a change of air, and deſired leave of abſence for ſix days. Granted.

The bill for the relief of William Alexander was read the third time and paſſed.

Mr. D. Foſter, from the committee of claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of the repreſentatives of George Laycroft, which was concurred in.

Mr. Harper called up his propoſed amendment to the ſtanding rules of the houſe, reſpecting motions for adjournment, which was referred to the committee which has been appointed on the ſubject of the rules.

Mr. J Williams moved that the houſe go into a committee of the whole on the bill for diſciplining and organizing the militia of the United States; but the ſenſe of the houſe being taken, there appeared only 14 members for it.

Mr. Williams then ſaid, as there appeared no buſineſs before the houſe, he would move an adjournment, in order that the committee of privileges might attend to the buſineſs referred to them. —Agreed. Adjourned.

FOR SALE,

A quantity of CALF SKINS, in the rough, and ſome horſe leather. Apply to

ROBERT SMITH & Co.
No. 58, South Front ſtreet.

Feb. 15. daw

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

To the FREEMEN *of the city and county of Philadelphia, and the county of Delaware.*

FELLOW CITIZENS,

A perſon, who, in the Philadelphia Gazette of the 14th inſtant, has thought proper to aſſume the title of *A Friend to Juſtice*, has endeavoured to alarm your fears, on the ſubject of your right of ſuffrage.

He ſeems to believe, and he endeavours to make you believe, that the report of the committee of the Senate, againſt the validity of Mr. Iſrael's election, was founded excluſively upon the omiſſion to require a certificate of allegiance.

Deſirous of aſcertaining the truth of the charge, I have applied to a member of that committee, who very readily furniſhed me with a copy of the report which was propoſed to be made, and which contains, a full ſtatement of the principles, on which they formed their deciſion. I am authoriſed to ſay, that the only reaſon why it was not made at length, was, that a majority of the committee, thought it moſt conſiſtent with parliamentary forms, to report their deciſion without aſſigning their reaſons, but as their conſtituents have an intereſt in knowing the grounds upon which the deciſion was formed, they have no objection to its being made public.

The peruſal of this paper will ſurely refute the acrimonious charges of the writer I have alluded to. Your privileges have not been violated, your rights have not been outraged, your voices have not been ſet at nought, unleſs it is an injury done to citizens to confine to themſelves the exerciſe of their beſt and deareſt privileges to prevent an unauthorized and illegal uſurpation of their rights and to preſerve by all imaginable care that purity of election on which the ſafety of a republic depends.

It is the vital principle of a republic to repel from its elections all foreign interference. Thoſe only, who being citizens, have a manifeſt and permanent intereſt in its welfare, poſſeſs the right of ſuffrage, and can be legally called to the exerciſe of it. If upon examination a ſingle vote appears to have been received from a ſtranger and an alien (*and all who are not citizens are aliens*) it is neceſſary to reject it, for ſuch a vote paſſed over to day, is a precedent for thouſands on the next occaſion.

The committee of the ſenate would therefore, have betrayed the ſolemn truſt confided to them, would have deſerved the cenſure the indignation of their country, had they, upon any conſiderations whatever, allowed the votes of thoſe who are not citizens, according to our laws, to be numbered with the votes of thoſe who are.

In every ſuch inſtance the value and effect of your own ſuffrages is impaired. It is ſilently leſſening your intereſt in the community; it is creating officers for the people, who are not choſen by the people—(for the people of a ſtate means the citizens of a ſtate) it is compelling you to ſubmit to laws you have not paſſed, and to obey magiſtrates whom you have not choſen.

Yet you are warmly urged by ſome who mean well, and by others who know better, to conſider this juſt and legal determination of the committee, as an injury done to you, to the citizens, the conſtitutional electors of this diſtrict.

In all countries where popular elections are to be found at all, they will be found to be confined to the citizens, or (in monarchial ſocieties) the ſubjects of thoſe countries. In France, and all the countries which France has fraternized, the vote of a perſon not an active citizen, as there termed, would be treated with contempt. In England, Scotland and Ireland, the right of electing is much and variouſly limited; but in all moſt jealouſly guarded. Shall our free and happy American commonwealths be contaminated, our ſober and rational conſtitutions, happily combining the enjoyments of liberty with the obligations of law, be undermined by the ſpirit of a party, which veiling its attachment to a particular character under the pretence of zeal for the public good, endeavours to excite your reſentment at the preſervation of your own rights, and inflame you againſt the deciſion of a legal tribunal, becauſe it did not take leſs care of the privileges of citizens than would have been taken in other countries?

My fellow-citizens, whether by birth or naturalization, reject theſe inſidious artifices—be ſteady in the preſervation of your rights—ſuſpect the man who endeavors to diminiſh their value, elect the Senator who can beſt perform the duties of his truſt, and preſerve inviolate the intereſts and independence of your country.

A Citizen of Pennſylvania.

Feb. 14, 1798.

The COMMITTEE ſelected agreeably to law, to try the matter of the petition complaining of the undue election of Iſrael Iſrael, returned as a ſenator for the diſtrict compoſed of the City and county of Philadelphia, and the county of Delaware, and ſworn or affirmed to give a true judgment thereon, according to the evidence, report, that agreeably to the duty thus ſolemnly impoſed on them, they proceeded to take the ſaid petition into conſideration, and required of the perſon appearing in behalf of the petitioners, to ſpecify in writing his objections againſt the ſaid election, who, thereupon preſented the following:

"1ſt, The election in Southwark was not held at a place appointed agreeably to the laws and conſtitution of this ſtate.

2nd, The legal proof of citizenſhip was not required of thoſe who voted in Southwark and the Northern Liberties.

3d, A ſufficient number of votes to ſet aſide the election of Mr. Iſrael, were received from perſons who were not qualified to vote for members of the ſenate."

That it appears, that by a law paſſed the 21ſt day of March, 1797, entitled. "An act for the erection of certain election diſtricts, and for other purpoſes therein men-

tioned," the freemen of the district of Southwark and of the townships of Moyamensing and Passyunk were, from thenceforth to hold their general elections at the *Commissioner's-hall* in the district of Southwark aforesaid. That by an act passed the 20th day of September, 1781, entitled, "An act to enable the commissioners therein named, to purchase public landings in the district of Southwark, in the county of Philadelphia, and for raising a fund to pay the purchase money thereof:" and an act passed the 18th day of April, 1794, entitled, "An act to incorporate the district of Southwark," the commissioners were authorised to *fix on their place of meeting*.—That from the evidence adduced to the committee it appears, that at the time the legislature passed the law for holding the general election at Commissioners'-hall, the said commissioners held their meetings at a place known by the names of "Little's school-house."—That about two weeks before the late general election, they changed their place of meeting to the house of Samuel Goff, in the said district. That in consequence thereof, the general election was held at the house of the said Goff. It appears, that at the time this removal took place, the late contagious fever made it dangerous to meet at Little's school-house:—that full and complete notice was given of the place of holding the election: nor does it appear that any person was prevented from voting on that account.

Under this view of the case, the committee are of opinion that if it was wrong for the commissioners of Southwark to possess the power to change the place of holding the election, the fault lay with the legislature, who, it may fairly be implied, granted that power, and not with the commissioners who exercised it; and as no disadvantage appears to have resulted from the removal, the committee are of opinion the election ought not to be set aside on account of the first objection.

That with respect to the second objection, to wit, "That the legal proof of citizenship was not required from those who voted at Southwark and the Northern liberties." It appear by the evidence of the judges and inspectors, that no enquiry was made of any person offering to vote at the said districts, other than whether they were 21 years of age, had resided 2 years in the state, and within that time paid a state or county tax, assessed at least six months before the election; or being between 21 and 22 years of age, and not having paid taxes, that they were the sons of persons qualified as aforesaid. That the reason why no evidence of citizenship was required by the said judges and inspectors, appears to have been from an opinion entertained by them that *all* freemen who had resided two years in the state, and paid a tax as aforesaid, were entitled to the rights of an elector. In the opinion of the committee, in addition to the payment of tax and residence, as aforesaid, to entitle any person to the rights of an elector, he must have been a natural born citizen of the United States, or settled therein on or before the 4th day of July, 1776; or in this state on or before the 28th day of September, in the same year; or being a foreigner, who, since that time came to settle in this state, he must have taken an oath or affirmation of allegiance to the same on or before the 26th day of March, 1790, agreeably to the then existing constitution and laws, or have been lawfully admitted as a citizen of some other of the United States, on or before the day last mentioned; or have been naturalized conformably to the laws of the United States. That although several parts of the present election laws have grown obsolete from there being no object to operate on; and the oaths and the affirmations therein prescribed to be taken by the judges and inspectors are in some parts not only inapplicable to present circumstances, but would impose an obligation contrary to subsequent laws, and that therefore the necessity of the case justified the judges and inspectors in the said districts, as well as the city and other places, in the alterations as to form with which they took the said oaths and affirmations, yet this could not impair the legal or moral obligation incumbent on every person undertaking to perform an office, to fulfil and discharge all the duties which the office imposes, and as the present election laws clearly point out the mode in which foreigners, who had acquired the rights of citizenship under the former constitution and laws of this state, are to give evidence thereof when they offer to vote at elections; the plain inference seems to be, that the same mode must apply as far as circumstances will admit, to the giving evidence of such right, although acquired under another authority, or different laws. It cannot be pretended, that a person who has not complied with the stipulations necessary to become a member of the community, can have any *right* to vote for persons who are to regulate the affairs of the community. When, therefore, he attempts to exercise a privilege attached to that *right*, he must give some evidence that he is entitled thereto. The committee are therefore decidedly of opinion, that admitting persons indiscriminately to vote at the general elections without making any enquiry as to their being citizens, if the same be not within the knowledge of the inspector or some judge of the election or without requiring due proof thereof if they have any doubts respecting the same, is directly contrary to the letter and spirit of our constitution and laws—the result is, that the second objection has been fully substantiated.

The committee think it their duty to state that there does not appear any reason to suppose, that the judges and inspectors of the said districts were influenced by any improper motives, nor has any charge of that kind been made against them; that it appears the election in both districts, except as to the omission aforesaid, was conducted regularly, and in a fair and impartial manner.

In forming a judgment how far an omission, irregularity, or neglect, ought to affect the return of an election, the committee, presume the enquiry will naturally be as to the effect such omission, irregularity or neglect, would probably produce: If the effect could not be such as to destroy the certainty of the poll, or the rights of the qualified electors, it would be unreasonable and unjust that an election should be set aside. If on the contrary the rights of the qualified electors, or the certainty of the poll might be destroyed, it becomes a duty to enquire how far that has been the case; this leads to a consideration of the third objection, to wit, "a sufficient number of votes to set aside the election of Mr. Israel were received from persons who were not qualified to vote for members of the senate." From the evidence produced to the committee, they are decidedly of opinion, that a greater number of persons who were not entitled to vote for members of the legislature, have been admitted to vote for senator at the election held in the district of Southwark, than the difference in number between Mr. Israel and the person next highest in vote.

Elections by ballot are unquestionably favorable to the electors exercising his own judgment independently, without fear, or the hope of favour; but they are liable to this inconvenience, that when tickets have been received from persons not entitled to vote, it is generally impracticable to ascertain for whom they were given.—Dangers of a serious nature might arise from admitting a person who had been improperly allowed to vote, to give evidence as to whom he had voted for. If he had really voted for a particular ticket, and, after detection, should falsely declare he had given one of another description; and if this declaration should occasion a deduction from the person or persons he had thus falsely declared he had voted for, it would increase the first injury, and leave no possibility of applying a remedy: but if no danger was to be apprehended from this source, the person who had thus voted, probably not feeling interested in the event of the election, but brought forward by the solicitation of some friend or acquaintance, might not know for whom he had voted. It appears, therefore, to be impossible to ascertain with accuracy, the effect of improper or illegal votes, except they have been given in a district where the votes have been all for any one candidate or nearly so. If so many illegal votes had been given in any district as would exceed the difference between the person returned and the one next highest in vote, and all the votes given to the last mentioned candidate in the same district, it would then certainly be right to set aside the return of the sitting member and declare the other duly elected; but except in a case thus circumstanced, it would be wrong to do this, let the number of illegal votes which have been received, be ever so great, as it could only be introducing one uncertainty in the place of another.—But they are also of opinion, that the votes of qualified electors ought not to be suffered to be destroyed by admitting such a number of persons to vote who were not qualified agreeably to the laws and constitution of this state and of the United States as might change the state of the poll. Whenever such a number has been illegally admitted, whether it be an hundredth part or a majority of all the voters, the committee see no remedy that can be applied but a new election, in which proper attention may be paid to the qualifications of the persons offering to vote: without this be attended to, our elections will not be considered as an expression of the will of the majority of the citizens, to which the minority are bound to submit.

After due consideration of the case now before them, they do from the evidence adduced, give it as their judgment and opinion that the return of Israel Israel as a Senator, for the district composed of the City and County of Philadelphia and County of Delaware, ought to be set aside.

In the arguments of Council on the present occasion, many precedents and authorities have been cited, and much ingenious reasoning used, but very few of the cases or authorities are applicable to the mode of holding elections by ballot, and of those which might be applicable to that mode, none have arisen from decisions of committees instituted in that solemn manner which our constitution and laws at present prescribe; but little information on the subject could, therefore, be derived from those sources.

In determining on the objections made to the right of persons to vote at the election, the committee have been governed by what they conceived was the law on the subject: they did not believe they had any authority or right to exercise a mere discretion, and in so doing, admit or reject without rule, as the hardship of a case or inclination might lead them. The committee have endeavoured as far as they are able to state the grounds on which they have decided, in order that if their decision should hereafter be quoted, the reasons on which it was founded might appear, and that if it was wrong it might not lead others astray,

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK February. 16.

The last arrival from London brought an account that the Rev. Septimus Jadson, chaplain to the asylum for orphan girls, had been guilty of debauching one of the children, to whom he had likewise administered physic to cause an abortion!—This man's popularity as a preacher was little inferior to that of the celebrated Dr. Dodd, who was hanged some years ago: it is a matter of regret that he has not yet shared the same fate. He is a married man, with a family; very handsome is his person, and possessed an extensive patronage; which with his reputation, and the peace of his family are ruined for ever, through his baseness.

An incident somewhat similar has just occured in this city. A hypocritical preacher.... not content with overcoming the virtue of a frail votary and an orphan, recommended her to destroy the child—the letter was intercepted, and the atrocious villain committed to jail for tryal; where we trust he will receive a part of his reward! We are sorry that the respectable connections of the much injured young lady prevents us from relating more particulars at present, and holding the canting wretch up to general execration.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
MONDAY EVENING, *FEBRUARY* 19.

At a very large and respectable meeting of the merchants, mechanics and other electors of the city and county of Philadelphia at the city tavern on the 17th February, 1798,,

GEORGE LATIMER, *Chairman,*
THOMAS ROSS, *Secretary,*

It was unanimously resolved, "That the citizens composing this meeting, will, to the utmost of their power, exert themselves individually to promote the election of Benjamin R. Morgan as senator for this district; and they do pledge themselves to come forward with their votes and interest in his behalf on the day of the said election, and recommend him to their fellow citizens, as a proper character for the said office.

GEORGE LATIMER, *Chairman,*
THOMAS ROSS, *Secretary.*

At a meeting of a number of the inhabitants of Delaware county, at the house of William Anderson, in the borough of Chester, February 17th, 1798,

It was resolved, with only one dissenting voice, to support Benjamin R. Morgan at the ensuing election, for a senator for the district composed of the city and county of Philadelphia, and the county of Delaware.

ELISHA PRICE, *Chairman,*
WM. MARTIN, *Secretary.*

At a meeting of a respectable number of citizens, held on Saturday evening, February 17th, at St. Mary's school-house, for the purpose of consulting on a proper person to represent them in the Senate of this State, John Leamy in the chair,

It was resolved unanimously to support Benjamin R. Morgan, at the Election to be held on Thursday next, the 22d inst.

JOHN LEAMY, Chairman.
Attest, EDWARD CARRELL, Sec'ry.

At a numerous meeting of the citizens of Southwark, and township of Moyamensing, at the house of Mr. James Cameron, in Shippen street, the following resolution was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, that this meeting taking into consideration the virtues, talents, and patriotism of BENJAMIN R. MORGAN, do agree to support him individually as Senator at the ensuing election, being fully convinced that he will use his utmost exertions to support the laws and constitution of the United States, as well as of the State of Pennsylvania.

JOSEPH BIRD, chairman
CLEMENT HUMPHREYS junr. *Sec'y.*
February 16th 1798.

At a numerous meeting of the Citizens of the District of Southwark, and township of Moyamensing, at the tavern of Capt. John Rice, Mr. Joshua Humphreys in the chair

Resolved, That we will use our utmost exertions to support BENJAMIN R. MORGAN, at the ensuing election of Senator to represent the city and county of Philadelphia, and county of Delaware; being convinced that at this time, peculiarly important, and interesting to all the advocates of the administration of the government of the United States, to support those who are known to be the friends of order and good government, is a measure which our duty compels us to adopt.

Joshua Humphreys, Chairman.
Peter Miercken, Sec'ry.
14th Feb. 1798.

At a meeting of a number of the Citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, at Ogden's Tavern, on Tuesday, 13th February, 1798, it was unanimously resolved.

To support BENJAMIN R. MORGAN, at the ensuing Election, as Senator for the District, composed of the city and county of Philadelphia, and county of Delaware.

LAWRENCE SECKEL, Chairman.
M. KEPPELE, Secretary.

MR. FENNO,

Thursday next is the day appointed for the election of a Senator of the State Legislature. Mr Morgan and Mr. Israel Israel are proposed as candidates for that important office. It is not my intention to draw a comparison between the two characters. The contrast is too obvious. Mr. Morgan is well known to be a man of general information, of a liberal education, and of amiable manners; he has served this city for several years past in a legislative capacity, with honor to himself, and with usefulness to his country; and *above all*, those valuable qualifications of a Senator—he is a man firmly attached to the constitution of his country, and to the peace and good order of society. Of Mr. Israel's qualifications, I know of none, unless it be a recommendation to say that he is supported by the French faction, and the *seditious foreign patriots*, who have taken refuge in this country from the justice that was about to be administered on them in their own.

If ever our country was in an alarming and melancholy situation, it is at this moment. If ever there was a time that our country called aloud for the firm fidelity, and the government for the decisive support of the well disposed citizens, it is now—The time is now arrived, when every friend to the peace and happiness of his country will avowedly declare himself the firm supporter of its measures, and check the rapid progress of faction. This is not the time for the citizen, averse to contests of every kind to say "I will not interest myself in the political world, I have other cares to occupy my attention"! Know, then, that there are important political duties of a good citizen, and this is the time our country demands of us that we perform them—This is not the time for cool indifference. Does not the storm of faction extend itself in *every direction?* If the peaceful citizen will not step forward on the days of election, all those barriers which protect our lives and our liberties, will be torn down, the peace and happiness of society will be wholly destroyed, and the friend of good order will be devoted to the fury of a mob.

Young as this country is, she has had already to contend with an enemy within her bosom. Is the spirit of the insurgents changed, or are they ready to rise when an opportunity offers? Look to their representation! Was not one of the candidates for Senator, so avowedly the friend of that insurrection, that it became the duty of the chief justice to hold him in recognizance for his good behaviour? Have his politics changed? Look to the heads of his party—Bache, D—— and McC——! We are informed, that at a late democratic meeting, citizen Barker concluded a harangue with these words—"*Now is the time—If we carry Israel Israel, we shall hereafter, like Buonaparte,* CONQUER ALL BEFORE US."

Under these considerations, tell me if, on the day of the election, there will be found wanting one friend to his country, who will refuse to turn out as the enemy of insurrection, and the firm and decisive supporter of good order, of peace and the happiness of society.

PHILOPOLITES.

MR PENNO,

It is with pleasure that I inform you, that the violent proceedings of the friends of Mr. Israel has had the happy effect to animate the *friends of order*, several persons are now very active, who had not even declared their sentiments, before the insult offered to Mr. Morgan's friends was made known—Others, though residing here for some years, had not been naturalized, are now coming forward in open court, to join the friends of the constitution and government.

I do not mention these things with a view to lessen the exertions of our friends in the cause of the commonwealth; No. I publish them, that they may stir up others to the exercise of their most sacred rights, while in their power. For it is most certain, that the same spirit, which has led them to intrude on our private companies will lead them to extirpate every civil right, which we, citizens of the United States, and of Pennsylvania glory in, and which in duty we are bound to deliver pure to our posterity.

Let every citizen if he believes that opposition will gain the election of Mr. Israel, let him, I say, come forward with his vote and influence, to lessen the majority of the Jacobins. And let every person who is confident in the election of Mr. Morgan, come forward and strengthen that confidence by every constitutional measure in his power. Let us endeavour to increase the majority, as the sure and the only means left, to secure the possession of our invaluable privileges.

Not boasting, but with regret, I add, that my exertion extended might have turned the late election in Mr. Morgan's favor, and prevented the present disagreeable contest. *A Citizen of the United States.*

MR. FENNO,

Giving a place in the United States Gazette, and Daily Advertiser, to the following extract from the works of William Penn, vol 4th, will at this time be acceptable, and have a tendency to excite many citizens to exercise their right of suffrage at the ensuing election for a Senator for the district of the City and County of Philadelphia and County of Delaware, in the state of Pennsylvania.

England's great interest in the choice of this new Parliament, dedicated to all her Freeholders and Electors—published in the year 1679.

Since it hath pleased God and the King to begin to revive and restore to us our antient right of frequent Parliaments, it will greatly concern us, as to our present interest, and therein the future happiness of our posterity, to act at this time with all the wisdom, caution and integrity we can; for besides that it is our own business, and that if by a neglect of this singular opportunity, we desert ourselves, and forsake our own mercies, we must expect to be left of God and good men too.

And let me be free with you, if you intend to save poor England, you must take this general measure, viz. to guide and fix your choice upon men that you have reason to believe are well-affected, able and bold, to serve the country in these respects.

Lastly, among these be sure to find out and cast you favour upon men of large principles, such as will not sacrifice their neighbours property to the frowardness of their own party in religion: Pick out such men, as will inviolably maintain civil rights, for all that will live soberly and civilly under the government.

MR. FENNO,

I am told that Dr. Leib asserted at the township meeting, in the Northern Liberties, that he "was informed by indubitable authority of a design on the part of the opponents of Mr. Israel to raise a riot on the election ground in the Northern Liberties, in order that a new pretext might be offered for setting aside the election." This fable is believed to have been the creature of his own productive fancy. He is called upon, however, to produce his proofs, and to designate the persons who are guilty of so atrocious an offence against the rights of suffrage. It is the duty of every member of society, not only to assist in punishing, but likewise to assist in preventing, the commission of crimes. In doing so he will meet the applause of all parties.

A PEACEABLE FEDERALIST.

[*The foregoing was handed us yesterday morning—in the Aurora of this morning is the following corroborative article.*]

To the friends of Israel Israel in the city and county of Philadelphia.

The party attached to Mr. Morgan, will endeavor on the day of election to provoke riots, broils, and personal contest. I seriously recommend to you to avoid any contention on the ground. They dare not insult you with impunity, and you may resent it at a future day.

This disadvantage will result, that should they provoke you to fight with them it will be a ground to contest the result of the election.

We are able to out vote these people, and they will resort to artifice and to chicane to destroy our efforts.

A DEMOCRAT.

The managers of the City Dancing Assembly give notice that on account of an Election to be held on Thursday the 22d inst. the Ball in honor of GEORGE WASHINGTON's birth, is postponed to Friday the 23d instant.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to deliver their Cards of Invitation at the door.

Feb. 17. §t23d

COMMUNICATIONS.

It is a very general observation that the friends of government, peace and personal security, the only true friends to liberty, are not so alert, active and enterprizing in prosecuting those measures on which the permanent happiness of society depends, as those of an oppolite description, in effecting a subversion of the existing order of things. There may be some foundation for this opinion; and it is of the utmost importance to counteract the baneful effects which result from the criminal supineness of the former, and the restless intrigues of the latter. Those who are opposed to the general administration of the established government, are commonly persons, who having little or nothing to lose, except their time, which hangs heavy on their hands, unless employed in mischief, are always at leisure to engage in finding flaws and tinkering the state, forever made worse for their mending.

Men will labor and toil for years to acquire property—they form governments to defend and protect that property, their lives and persons—but alas! when this is done, they leave the out posts unguarded, and the enemy enters while they sleep, and ere they are aware, the fruits of their industry is wrested from them by the lawless sons of anarchy and misrule.

The pending election will prove a touchstone of the patriotism of those who love the government—if they turn out and vote, all shall be well—if not they may repent when the flood of anarchy comes and sweeps them and their property away; but it will be too late.

The antifederal faction are of a reprobate mind; it is not all the eloquence of a Cicero that would move them; a full view of the horrors that would await their triumph over the general government would be to them a source of the most heartfelt pleasure; let the federalists therefore do *more* and say *less*—if they will not turn out and vote against persons holding the principles which have deluged Europe in blood, they will justly merit all the miseries which await their supineness.

Let any dispassionate unprejudiced man view the conduct of those persons who have been incessantly embarrassing by their opposition, the measures of government, both state and continental, and he must be fully impressed with this important truth—That the delays and extraordinary expences which have attended all our public proceedings, are justly imputable to the men who cry out against the waste of public time and money.

In the case of Lyon had the circumstances been reversed, can any man doubt whether it would have taken more than *one day* to have settled the business?

In the state senate, what a lenghty, patient, and expensive investigation of the election of Israel Israel took place—that full and compleat justice should be done, every circumstance was sifted—The result is well known, and now forsooth the integrity and honor of the senate are impeached.—These superlative patriots say,—"The rights of the people have been violated by a decision of a committee of the senate."—If all the public revenues were sacrificed to save one of their prostituted elections, it would all be right.

Members of Congress, who are desirous of informing themselves of the effects of the Naturalization Law, on this country, are earnestly requested to step into the court now sitting—All friends to good order and government, who have not paid much attention to the present situation of this country, are also earnestly requested to make the same visit. They will then no longer shew a cool indifference to the political concerns of this country.

Married at Charleston, (S. C.) on Tuesday the 23d ult. by the Rev. Dr. Gallaher, FRANCIS DE PAU Esq. *to Miss* SYLVIA DE GRASSI, *daughter of the late Count De Grassi.*

A letter from Baltimore by this day's mail informs that two vessels belonging to that City have been seized and condemned at the late Spanish port of St. Domingo in Hispaniola, for having British manufactures or goods on board, and that it is the determination of the French there, to condemn all vessels found in their ports or taken on the high seas, with British manufactures on board.

NEW-THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,
FEBRUARY 19,
Will be presented the TRAGEDY of
The ORPHAN;
Or, THE UNHAPPY MARRIAGE.
To which will be added (for the 3d time) a Grand Heroic Pantomime Ballet and Spectacle, taken from *Ossian*, called
OSCAR AND MALVINA.

THE term of Co-partnership between the subscribers, trading under the firm of John Miller, jun. and Co. expires this day, and by mutual consent will not be renewed. The debts and concerns of the same will be settled by John Miller, Jun. to whom all those indebted to the partnership, are earnestly requested to make payment to, without delay.

JOHN MILLER, Jun.
ALEXANDER J. MILLER.
February 19 §tf

FOR SALE, BY
JOHN MILLER, JUN.
No. 8, Chesnut street,
A quantity BENGAL GOODS,
—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Gurrahs	Mameolics
Baftas	Sannas
Guzzenas	Tanda Coffaes
Guzzies	Emertics
Blue Cloths	Calicoes
Palampoors	Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongst them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.

British Dry Goods,
ALSO,
Forty puncheons of high proof Rum.
February 19 §

Alex. J. Miller & James Davis,
Having entered into partnership under the firm of
Alexander J. Miller & Co.
INFORM their friends in town and country, that they have opened a Wholesale Dry Good Store, at No. 64, South Front Street, Philadelphia; where they now have, and intend keeping a general assortment of *India, German, Irish, French* and *British* Manufactures for sale, on advantageous terms for cash or a short credit.
February 19 §tf

For Sale by the Subscriber,
Forty-nine bales of Muslins, being the remains of the ship India's last cargo from Calcutta, and will be sold low,
7 Boxes of Umbrellas
25 Pipes of finest particular Madeira wine, of the vintage of 1795.
Mordecai Lewis.
February 19 d2w

House and Lots, *in Bordentown.*

TO BE SOLD, a handsome two story House, with the Lot on which it is erected, situated about the middle of the beautiful and healthy Village of Bordentown. The house is forty two feet in front, and in neat order. The lot contains one acre, and is one hundred feet on the main street, and extends with the same breadth to back street. Also, a large Lot, containing nearly four acres, separated from the former by back street. One third only of the purchase money will be required upon executing a deed, and for the remainder, such credit will be given as the purchaser may chuse. This property will be sold free of all incumbrances, and an indisputable title given.

For further particulars enquire either of Dr. William Burnes, residing in Bordentown, near the premises, who will shew the same, or of

PETER THOMSON,
Conveyancer, No. 144, Market-street.
December 2. 3awtf

Salisbury Estate.

THE Subscriber, proposing to contract his business, offers this Estate for sale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blast and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good grist Mill, with two pair of stones; also a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with these various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpose of casting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thousand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the best Hay and Pasture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is superior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of sixty-nine guns lately made, although some of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The situation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the state of Connecticut, and only 36 miles from several landings on the Hudson's river, and having every advantage that can result from a plenty of water issuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other useful purposes. The purchaser can be accommodated with all the stock and utensils, and have possession on or before the first of June next, and preparation may be made in the mean time for going into Blast immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with some coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joseph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Esq. one of the Representatives in Congress for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premises, or to the proprietor in New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON.
Dec. 1. 32wtf

To Cabinet Makers, Joiners, &c.

Cavanagh & Hearn,

Pine street, near the New-Market,

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hope, by their unremiting attention, to merit a continuance of their favors. The partnership between them and Joseph B. Barry, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Cavanagh and Hearn have just received a quantity of St. Domingo and Honduras Mahogony, which they intend to sell on very reasonable terms for cash. Orders from the country most punctually executed. Viners of all kinds cut as usual.

Jan. 15. 22w4w

Recently Published,

And just imported from England, by WILLIAM GRIFFITHS, No. 177, South Second street, and may be had of MORGAN J. REES,

A Cheap and valuable work, in two closely printed volumes in 8vo. (price 3 dollars)

Illustrations of Prophecy:

In which are elucidated many predictions, which occur in Isaiah, Daniel, the writings of the Evangelists, and book of Revelation; which are tho't to foretell among other great events, a revolution in France, favorable to the interests of mankind, the overthrow of the papal power and of ecclesiastical tyranny, the downfall of civil despotism, and the subsequent melioration of the state of the world: together with

A large collection of Extracts,

Interspersed through the work, and taken from numerous commentators, particularly from

Joseph Mede,	Sir Isaac Newton,
Vitringa,	Mr. William Lowth,
Dr. Th. Goodwin,	Fleming,
Dr. Henry More,	Bengelius,
Dr. John Owen,	Daubuz,
Dr. Cressener,	Whitby,
Peter Jurieu,	Lowman,
Brenius,	Bishop Newton, and
Bishop Chandler.	Bishop Hurd.

By JOSEPH LOMAS TOWERS.

Besides various other inquiries treated of in this work, and numerous illustrations of prophecy; it contains a considerable number of facts or observations on the symbolic language of prophecy, the authenticity, uses, and obscurity of the apocalypse, and the genuineness of the Hebrew prophets; on the rapid corruption of christianity in the fourth century; on the dispersion and restoration of the Jews, the history of the false Messiahs who have appeared among them, and the reasons in support of the conjecture that the Afghans are the descendants of the ten tribes; on the right of resistance to oppression; on the irruptions of the northern nations, and the causes of the decline and fall of the Roman empire; on the customs of the Tartars, and the independence of the Arabs; on the conquests of those nations, and those of the Turks; on the usurpation of the Mamalukes, and the past history and present state of Egypt; on the character and conduct of Constantine, Justinian, Clovis, and Lewis XIV; on the scarcity of books in the dark ages, and the causes of the decline of literature; on the rapid rise of the French monarchy, and the causes of its fall; on the inconsistencies in the political characters of bishops Newton and Hurd; on the peculiarities of Dr Th. Burnet's theory of the earth; on the beneficial effects which christianity has produced in favor of learning and civil liberty, and its tendency to promote the establishment of equal governments.

Independent of the large proportion of original matter contained in these volumes, those who are interested in the subject will, it is presumed, wish to peruse or consult them, because the extracts introduced in them, which are accurately cited, and marked with inverted commas, are taken from a greater number of writers on the prophecies (at least if the roman catholic commentators be excluded) than are easily accessible to any one individual even in Europe, or are probably to be found in any one library in the world. They are furnished with indexes, and a copious table of contents. Jan 22—2aw2w

Imported in the ship MANCHESTER,

BENJAMIN SHEWELL, Master,
From Bourdeaux, and for sale by the subscriber,
No. 11 Walnut Street.

Bonrdeaux Brandy
Irish market claret in cases } Entitled to
Medoc wine, in do. } Drawback.
Sauterne, do. do.

Thomas Murgatroyd.

WHO HAS FOR SALE.

Sherry Wine in pipes and quarter casks
Rota do. do.
Pimento in bags
4000 bushels Liverpool salt.
Aug. 24. tut&stf.

W. HAYDON

Delineator of Drawing—from London,
(Where he has studied several years under one of the most eminent masters in that science)

INFORMS his friends, that he has re-commenced his private tuition.—Terms, as usual, Six Dollars per month, for attendance three times a week. Likewise, all kinds of Ornamental Painting, fruit, flowers, &c. taught on the above terms.

W. H. flatters himself his terms will be particularly advantageous to those that employ him, as he makes no additional charge if there are two pupils in one family.

A line directed to W. H. left at the office of this Gazette, will be immediately attended to.

January 9. §2w

To Be Sold,

AGREEABLY to the last will and testament of WILLIAM HEYSHAM, deceased, and possession given immediately, a valuable property in Arch street, between Third and Fourth streets, consisting of the house, No. 107, with the lot on which it is erected, a stable, and other improvements.—The house is 20 feet front, and contains ten good apartments. The lot is of the same breadth as the house and 209 feet deep, with a well of water and a very capacious walled cistern, both with pumps in good repair. The stable stands on the rear of the lot and will accommodate four horses and a carriage. This property enjoys the perpetual privilege of a 26 feet court and an alley, 8 feet wide, extending to Cherry Street. Its central position and the advantages it possesses with respect to free ventilation, renders it well worthy the attention of any person wishing to possess an eligible property in Philadelphia,

For further particulars enquire at No 88, Vine Street—of

ROBERT HEYSHAM, } Acting Executors.
or
FRANCIS BOWES SAYRE, }
January 11 §

The Subscriber

INFORMS those whom it may interest or concern, that the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas have appointed *Monday, the twenty-sixth day of February next,* to hear him and his Creditors, at the Court-house in this city, on the subject of his petition for the benefit of the Insolvent Law—and that their attendance is desired.

JAMES GREENLEAF.
Philadelphia, Jan. 16. cot26thF

The Subscriber intends to make

application for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, standing in the name of A. B. No. 5004, dated July 11, 1797, the same having been lost. JOHN GRAHAM.
Richmond, Dec. 1. §6w

The Subscriber,

Informs those to whom he is indebted, that his books, which have been kept open for their inspection since December 1796 are balanced to the 31st ult. and will during the present month remain open at his Counting-house in Chesnut Street for their further investigation and scrutiny.

JAMES GREENLEAF.
Philadelphia, Jan. 1st 1798.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of WILLAM FLEEWTOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts, properly attested; and those who are indebted to the same, are desired to make immediate payment, to

GEO. DOBSON, } *Administr'r*
No. 25, So. Third-street. }
January 4. dtf

Surveyor General's Office,

December 2, 1797.

ON a release of survey of 433 acres, 68 perches of land, situate in lower Smithfield township Northampton county, surveyed to William Wills, per warrant of 2d March, 1786, the Deputy Surveyor hath made the following note, viz,

This land claimed by heirs of Lewis Gordon and George Taylor, not known by what right.—Certified for Daniel Broadhead, Esq. Surveyor General—William Parker.

The first Monday in March next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on the above caveat, or any others interested or concerned therein, they having at least thirty days notice for John Hall, Secretary of the Land Office.

N. Lufborough.

January 26 §t1F2wtm

Copper for Sheathing,

For Sale, by
SIMON WALKER,
Pine-street, near Fifth.
January 29 d1w

Genteel Boarding and Lodging

To be had at a moderate price—Enquire at No. 138, Arch-street.
Jan. 27. d2w

To be sold,

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two story brick House and Kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c. situate on the Irish tract lane, in the township of Moyamensing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.

The improvements upon this place, for taste and elegance, stand unrivalled.

December 1. dtf

PROPOSAL.

HAVING met with a liberal patronage, the Subscriber is emboldened to issue proposals for printing by subscription, the JOURNALS OF CONGRESS, from their first meeting in 1775, to the present time.

This work shall be printed with a new type, made for the purpose; and on good paper. It will be delivered at one dollar per volume (octavo) in 6 vols.—cash to be paid on delivery.

It is needless to say any thing of the merits of this undertaking—the scarcity of the Journals throughout the United States, is sufficient to justify the printer in his hope of meeting with that success, which he is certain the enterprize deserves.

JOHN PARKER.
Jan. 27. d 6t

For Sale by the Subscribers,

Prime Rice in whole and half tierces
Bourdeaux Brandy
Teneriffe Wine
Molasses
Georgia and Carolina Indigo
Ravens Duck and one hogshead of paint brushes.

N. & J. Frazer.
No. 95, South Front Street.
Nov. 7. d1m

Just Published,

And to be had of Messrs. Dobson, Campbell, Rice, Cary, and the other pricipal Booksellers in the city, price one dollar, twenty-five cents, in boards,

New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.

By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.
June 20. *6t

PROPOSALS,

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A NEW AND INTERESTING WORK, ENTITLED,

A TREATISE

ON THE POLICE OF LONDON,

Containing a detail of the various crimes and misdemeanors, by which public and private property, are, at present, injured and endangered: And suggesting remedies for their prevention.

BY A MAGISTRATE,

Acting for the counties of Middlesex, Surry, Kent, and Essex; for the city and liberty of Westminster; and for the liberty of the Tower of London.

To those who have read this curious and valuable work, it will need no recommendation—they know its solid merit—but as it has hitherto got into very few hands in this country, it will not be amiss to observe—so great was the approbation and demand in London, that it passed through three large editions in the course of twelve months. As a detail of the ingenious varieties of fraud, that endanger property in London, and most other overgrown and opulent cities, it cannot fail to afford the reader great entertainment as well as instruction; but as the author traces all these enormities to a few, and in themselves, inconsiderable causes, many of which actually exist in all the large capitals of the United States, the business is brought home to our own doors; and the work has an increasing claim to our attentive perusal.

To assist the legislator and the magistrate in the humane office of preventing crimes, and their consequent punishments, was the patriotic design of the author. "Private offences, he says, are the source of public crimes, and the best method of guarding society against the latter is, to make proper provisions, for checking the former"—"Those men are easily seduced from their loyalty who are apostates from virtue."

CONDITIONS.

This work will be printed in a large octavo, on an excellent English paper—It will be delivered to subscribers, bound in boards, at the moderate price of *One Dollar and a half;* although the last London edition, on inferior paper and meanly bound, is now sold at two dollars and a half. To non-subscribers the price will be raised.

Whatever encouragement may be given by subscription, it will be committed to the press without delay; and, barring accidents, will be ready for publication early in April.

☞ Subscriptions will be thankfully received at BENJAMIN DAVIES's's book-store, No 68, High-street, and by most of the other booksellers in the city; by George Hill, in Baltimore; and by Samuel Campbell, and A. Drummond, in New-York.
January 31. 2awtA

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A few bales Baftas, Cossas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, } RUM.
St. Vincents, }
and Bengal }
300 casks RICE, and
A parcel of ship building RED CEDAR.
Oct. 27. §

To be Exchanged for

British, German, or India Goods,
IN THE PACKAGE;

A tract of valuable Land

In Lycoming, joining that of the Holland co. and containing 10,000 Acres.

Inquire of the Printer.
Jan. 15. 6

COLUMBIA HOUSE

Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement she has received during four years residence in Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the public, so far from intending to decline her school, she has made a superior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her scholars.—Every branch of useful and polite education is particularly attended by Mrs. Groombridge and masters excelling in their respective professions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.
June 5th, 1797. §1mstf

The situation is perfectly healthy: and made more agreeable by an extensive garden and lot of ground adjoining the house.

FOR SALE, AT WM. YOUNG's *Book Store,*

No. 52, Second street, the corner of Chesnut street.

REPORT of the Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, appointed to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment against WILLIAM BLOUNT, a Senator of the United States, impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, made in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, authorizing the said Committee to sit during the recess of Congress, and instructing them "to enquire, and, by all lawful "means, to discover the whole nature and extent "of the offence whereof the said William Blount "stands impeached, and who are the parties and "associates therein."

Printed by order of the House of Representatives
December 20. §

French Circulating Library.

JOSEPH E. G. M. De La GRANGE,
No. 110 Walnut-street,

INFORMS those who wish to recur to the only means of becoming perfect in the French Language, that he has just opened his LIBRARY, consisting of upwards of 1500 volumes, the best calculated to afford either useful instruction, or pleasure. The conditions, together with a catalogue of the Library, may be seen at every book-seller's in town.

N. B. All translations from and into the French, English and Spanish Languages, executed with accuracy and dispatch. co1m nov. 15.

Samuel Pleasants & Sons,

No. 74, South Second-street,

HAVE received a supply of Seasonable GOODS, which they are now opening for sale, on reasonable terms. Oct 27 —4w

This Day is Published,

BY Messrs. Dobson, Carey, Campbell, Ric and the other Booksellers,

Price One Dollar and twenty-five cents,

Elegantly printed on Wove paper, and Hot-pressed,

By John Thompson,
A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF

The Constitutions

Of the several States with each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Constitution, and classing together their most important provisions, under the several heads of administration; with Notes and Observations.

By WILLIAM SMITH,
Of South-Carolina,
L. L. D. and member of the Congress of the United States.

Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.

Employment for the Poor.

FLAX FOR SPINNING,

To be given out every second, fourth, and sixth day morning, between the hours of 10 and 12—back of no. 52, south Fifth street, above Spruce-street. eod4w

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher.

AT THEIR STORE,
No. 213, corner of Arch and Front street.
HAVE FOR SALE,

Cotton and worsted Hosiery in trunks, assorted
A few bales red, white, and yellow Flannel
Ditto sutty romall Handkerchiefs
Ditto Pullicat silk ditto
Ditto Pondicherry and Madrass ditto
Ditto Gurrahs
Bengal black Taffetics
4000 pieces Nankeens, and
Few chests best Hyson Tea

Also—1500 boxes best London Window Glass, from 8 by 6, to 19 by 14—and 15 hhds. Glass Ware assorted, which they will dispose of cheaper than any in the city.

Nov. 18 3tawtf

Imported (via New York) on the

ship Hero, from Madras and Calcutta, and for sale by the subscriber, at No. 61, Chesnut street, between Second and Third Streets, the following articles.

Maharagonges	Charconna Dorsns
Chintz and Calicoes	Dacca worked muslins
Gillis Romals	Bandannoes
Nillas & Pensiasoes	Chasla Romals
Blue cloth	Hair ribbon
Mull Mullhankerchiefs	Palempores
Patna do.	Banares Opium
Lesser Cardimum Seeds.	

Samuel Wilcox.
november 27 tuths4w

Valuable Books,

Just received by the FAIR AMERICAN from London, and now opening and selling by J. ORMROD, No. 41, Chesnut Street.

CATALOGUES

Of the newly imported books may be had gratis. These added to O's usual stock, form an extensive and elegant collection of ancient and modern literature, and comprise books in sundry languages and on various subjects.

This Day is Published,

By J. ORMROD, (Price 75 cents, handsomely bound and lettered, and embellished with an elegant frontispiece and seventy three cuts.)

The Looking Glass for the Mind,

OR,

The JUVENILE FRIEND;

Being a valuable collection of interesting and miscellaneous incidents, calculated to exhibit to young minds the happy effects of youthful innocence and filial affection—In prose and verse. Designed to improve and amuse the rising generation.

In the Press, and will be speedily published,

Dr. DARWIN'S
Plan of Female Education.

Subscriptions for this incomparable work will be thankfully received by the printer. The book will contain about three hundred pages, will be printed with a new type on fine paper, and delivered to subscribers neatly bound, lettered and embellished with an elegant frontispiece, for one dollar.

January 3. 3t.

FOR SALE, BY

WILLIAM PRIESTMAN,

129, South Front-street, next door to the Custom-house,

A large assortment of

Gold and silver Watches

A Time Keeper, by Arnold
Some plated Candlesticks
Double barrelled Guns, by Mortimer, maker to the King of England
Ditto, by Parker
Pair duelling Pistols, by Knubley, Charing Cross
Reflecting Telescope, by Ribright
Box of patent Medicines
60 lb. Scotch Thread
Small collection of valuable Books, and Books of Prints
30,000 acres of Land in one lot, upon the Big Sandy, in Mason county, Kentucky, patented by Percival Butler, in 1787.
Also, 14 Lake Erie Lots
Invoices or parcels of Watches bought.
January 4. d7t

School Books and Stationary.

W. YOUNG,

No. 52, Second-street, corner of Chesnut-street,

HAS now ready for sale, a very large assortment of *English, French, Latin and Greek* SCHOOL BOOKS. *Also,* such elementary books on Science, as are generally read in the academies and colleges throughout the United States.

LATELY PUBLISHED,

Sheridan's Dictionary, the sixth edition, in one large vol. 8 vo price 3 dols.
Ditto, large 12 mo price 1 dol 75 cts.
Ditto, common, price 1 dol. 50 cts.

All sorts of drawing, packing, printing, and writing Paper; Bookbinder's Boards, Pasteboards, sheathing and blotting Papers; printed Blanks, blank Books, Wax, Wafers, and other articles, of the best quality, used in the counting house, or public office.

☞ Catalogues of a miscellaneous collection of BOOKS, with the price of each affixed, to be had by inquiring as above. Oct. 24.—3aw6w

Yellow Fever and Pestilential Diseases.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, in one vol. octavo.
By WILLIAM YOUNG, *Bookseller,*
No. 52, Second street, the corner of Chesnut street,
(Price, in boards 87 1-2 Cents)
Neatly printed on fine American wove medium Paper,

A VIEW
Of the Science of LIFE;

On the principles established in the elements of Medicine, of the late celebrated

JOHN BROWN, M. D.

With an attempt to correct some important errors of that work, and cases in illustration, chiefly selected from the records of their practice, at the General Hospital at Calcutta,

By WILLIAM YATES & CHAS. MACLEAN.

To which is subjoined, a Treatise on the action of Mercury upon living bodies, and its application for the cure of diseases of indirect debility. And a dissertation on the sources of Epidemic and, Pestilential diseases; in which is attempted to prove by a numerous induction of facts, that they never arise from contagion, but are always produced by certain states, or certain vicissitudes of the atmosphere, by CHARLES MACLEAN, of Calcutta.

nov. 21. §12t

Wanted, to Hire,

A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or on more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.
Oct. 17. eotf

Tin Plates,

FOR SALE BY
SIMON WALKER,
Pine, near Fifth street.
December 28. 1w

The cargo of the West-Indian from Jamaica, landing at South Street wharf,

136 hhds. and 300 barrels choice Coffee
98 Hhds of prime Sugar
29 Hhds. of Rum.

For sale By

Peter Blight.

WHO ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,
500,000 Lbs of Java Coffee
800 Bags do. Sugar
Cloves and mace in boxes
A quantity of Hispaniola Cocoa
Red Port Wine in pipes and hogsheads
Madeira do. in pipes
February 6 d2weotm

A Roman Catholic Clergyman,

Who has been a considerable time on the mission in the country parts of the state of Pennsylvania, gives this notice to any extensive proprietor of land within the said state, and bordering on either the Potomack, Susquehanna, or Juniata rivers; that he is enabled to make a settlement with from fifty to one hundred and fifty families, if due encouragement be offered.—For further information, apply to the Rev. Leonard Neale, Willing's Alley.

Feb. 8. *3t

☞ Stop the Runaway.

ABSCONDED from his master's employ, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 5th of this instant February, a Negro Man, named Mentor, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches in height, and of rather a spare make; his physiognomy is vacant but not disagreeable; his age is supposed to be about 40. He had on when he went away, a short blue cloth coat, striped cassimere vest, corduroy breeches, and yarn stockings of a blue and white mixture—he took with him a blue cloth great coat, the cape of which is edged with yellow binding; a long brown cloth coat; a short blue cloth coat with buff coloured cape and cuffs; also, a pair of blue cloth breeches; the other cloathes he took with him cannot be particularly described.

It is supposed, he intends going to the eastern shore of Maryland. Whoever will apprehend, and secure the said negro in any gaol, so that his master may get him again, or bring him home, shall have a reward of TWENTY DOLLARS.

Apply to the Printer.
February 7. §

FOR SALE,
By JOHN MILLER, JUN. & Co.
No. 8, Chesnut-street,
One hundred and eighty bales

BENGAL GOODS,

Amongst which are,

Gurrahs	Mamoodies
Baftas	Sannas
Guzzanahs	Tanda Cossaes
Guzzies	Emertics
Blue Cloths	Calicoes
Palampoors	Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongst them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.
December 1. §

Insurance Office of the State of Pennsylvania.

February 1, 1798.

THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of seventy dollars on each share of the stock of the company, for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives after the 10th inst.

JAMES S. COX, *President.*
February 1. d15t

For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the property now occupied by him in the town of West-Chester and county of Chester. It consists of a well finished two story stone house, 43 feet front, by about 40 deep, four rooms on a floor, with cicled garrets, and a cellar under the whole—A very good stone Stable and Coach house—And a lot of Ground, three perches wide, by twenty perches depth.

The house stands on the Main street; its situation is high and very handsome; the lot extends to a back street, on which the stable and coach house stand. The lot is in a high state of cultivation, and there is in the yard a pump of excellent water, which has, at no time, been known to fail.

The situation of the town is high, and remarkably healthy—the country around it, fertile and beautiful.

The terms of payment will made to suit the purchaser. They, and the price, will be settled, upon application to Mr. JONATHAN SMITH, at no. 149, South Third-street, Philadelphia, or to

ROBERT FRAZER.
February 5. mwstf

City Commissioner's Office,

January 12th, 1798.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE CITIZENS.

THE following arrangement is made by the said commissioners, for cleansing the streets, &c.

District No. 1.—From the north side of Vine street, to the south side of Mulberry street; to be under the superintendance of Nicholas Hicks.

2. From the south side of Mulbrry street, to the south side of Chesnut street, to be under the superintendance of William Moulder.

3. From the south side of Chesnut street to the north side of Spruce street, to be under the superintendance of Joseph Claypoole.

4. From the north side of Spruce street, to the south side of Cedar street, to be under the superintendance of Hugh Roberts. mwf1m

Landing this day,

From on board the schooner Two Friends, Daniel Crawley, Master,

30 hhds. and 12 pipes } Jamaica RUM,

FOR SALE BY
George Latimer & Son.
November 9. §

60 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 24th of December, 1797, a Negro Man, about 22 years old, by the name of Cato, he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, midling well proportioned; he has a very coarse voice, his fore teeth stand very far apart; there were one or two with him—I cannot rightly describe the cloaths he took with him, for he took two or three suits; he had on when he went away, a pair of kersey trowsers, a half worn drab coloured coat, a half worn wool hat; he took with him four very good shirts—I expect he has made for Philadelphia or the Jerseys. Whosoever takes up said negro and secures him, so that the owner may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by me, JOHN MOORE,
Living in St ill Pond, Kent county, Maryland.
January 2. *6t2aw

Chocolate and Mustard,

of a superior quality manufactured,

GINGER and Pepper, ground; shelled or pearl Barley; Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder; Taunton and Burton Ale; London Porter; red, Port and Lisbon Wine, suitable for exportation or home consumption.

The highest price given for Mustard-Seed.

Also for sale, A quantity of Bocking and common Baizes, a variety of colors; a bale of Fustians, Shawls, &c. for sale by

JOHN HAWORTH,
No. 98, south Front-street.
nov. 27. m.&th.t.1j.